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I. EUROPE

A. POSTWAR CHANGES IN THE FRENCH PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Four post-World War II developments stand out in the French petroleum industry. They are: (1) the major expansion and shift of the primary crude oil production center in France from northern Alsace to southwestern France; (2) the first significant production of natural gas in France and the attendant construction of a pipeline distribution system for all major cities in the southwest; (3) the notable expansion of exploration activities, chiefly in southern France; and (4) the great increase in refinery production, utilizing Middle East crude.

Although France has extensive sedimentary formations (map CIA 12616), only since the end of World War II has systematic exploration for petroleum been carried on. Two 5-year plans are chiefly responsible for the postwar exploration. The first (1946-50) cost the country 45 billion francs; the second (1951-55) provided for 75 billion francs. To prospect the entire country would cost some 700 billion francs. Since further extensive exploration financed by the Government is impossible, the Government is now trying to interest private capital. In 1952, for example, a total of 18 billion francs was devoted to prospecting, 11 billion of which were in the form of government subsidies.¹ The results of the expansion of

1. Combat, 2 and 3 September 1952.

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exploration, in terms of drillings, are impressive:

Table 1

Annual Amount of Drillings, 1939-50^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Depths (Meters)</u>
1939	47,000
1945	22,000
1949	84,000
1950	125,000

a. Le Pétrole en France, approximately 1:1,500,000, 1952, CIA Call No. 78784 (Unclassified).

Postwar exploration in France has centered largely in the southwest, owing primarily to the discovery of the Lacq oil field, in December 1949, by the Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (S.N.P.A.). In 1942 S.N.P.A. had obtained the largest single concession to date (2,500,000 hectares). A request of S.N.P.A. for an additional 23,831 hectares was granted in October 1949. The eastern half of the large original concession is now being explored jointly by S.N.P.A. and the Régie Autonome des Pétroles (R.A.P.). The Lacq field is easily the leading domestic crude producer of France today, its estimated 1953 production exceeding the second most productive domestic field by 6 to 1.

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Table 2

Crude Oil Production by Fields, 1951 and 1953^a

<u>Field</u>	<u>1951</u> (Metric Tons)	<u>1953 (Estimated)</u>
Lacq	286,863	310,000
Péchelbronn	56,817	50,000
Gallician	8	5,000
Staffelfelden	0	3,600
Total	<u>343,688</u>	<u>368,600</u>

- a. Foreign Service Despatch 2661, Paris, Annual Petroleum Report -- France -- 1951, 9 April 1952, p. 3 (Confidential); and Foreign Service Despatch 1330, Paris, Subsidy on Crude Oil Production to Continue, 17 December 1952, p. 1 (Restricted).

Since the same type of geologic materials extend well beyond the Lacq field, both the French and Spanish sides of the S.N.P.A. concessions are being explored. A large part of the Gironde Basin contains the second largest single concession (approximately 1,800,000 hectares), granted to Standard Française des Pétroles (S.F.P.), an affiliate of the Esso Standard Oil Company, in 1950. Drilling of the first well was to take place in February 1953. The Superior Oil Company of California applied for a 1,000,000-hectare concession immediately north of this zone and had already started geologic work in the area by September 1952. Still another concession, but much smaller, was obtained by the Société des Recherches Minéralogiques des Deux Sèvres (S.R.M.D.S.) as early as 1947 just north of the Superior Oil Company grant. Indications of both oil and gas have been found

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there. Many responsible Spanish sources now view the areas north of the Ebro River and in the Bilbao-Santander district as offering the best prospects for finding petroleum in Spain.

Just east of Lacq is the St. Marcet natural gas field, which is encompassed by a concession of 348,000 hectares granted to the Régie Autonome des Pétroles. Discovered in April 1940, it has been steadily increasing its yield since 1942:

Table 3

Natural Gas Production, 1942-51

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cubic Meters (Thousands)</u>
1942 ^a	9,000
1943 ^b	46,000
1944	66,000
1945	85,000
1946	110,000
1947	147,000
1948	174,000
1949	228,000
1950	245,000
1951 ^c	285,000

a. Union des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Pétrole, L'Industrie Française du Pétrole, 1950, p.6.

b. Le Pétrole en France, approximately 1:1,500,000, 1952, CIA Call No. 78784 (Unclassified).

c. Foreign Service Despatch 2661, Paris, Annual Petroleum Report -- France -- 1951, 9 April 1952, p.3 (Confidential).

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All of the domestic natural gas production of France has thus centered in the southwest. A pipeline system totaling 576 miles was completed in 1949 and furnishes gas to Toulouse, Bordeaux, and the other principal cities of the Gironde Valley. Natural gas, however, still comprises only 10 percent of the country's total gas production. Two external sources of supply have been suggested: (1) Iraq, via 2,500 miles of pipeline running through Greece, Yugoslavia, Trieste, Italy, Austria, and Germany, entering northern France near Strasbourg and terminating at Paris;¹ and (2) Italy, via pipelines from the northern part of the country to both France and Switzerland.

The small domestic supplies of natural gas and petroleum in relation to demand have prompted exploration in other areas, notably the lower Rhône section, the Jura and Savoy areas, and northern Alsace. The largest concession (1,140,600 hectares), in the Rhône area, was obtained in 1946 and 1949 by the Société Nationale des Pétroles du Languedoc Méditerranéen (S.N.P.L.M.). Oil has been found in the southeastern part of the tract -- the Gallician field -- and modest production is expected by 1953 (Table 2). Drilling for coal in foothills of the Jura Mountains has revealed numerous evidences of gas within the perimeter of an R.A.P. concession of 794,000 hectares granted in February 1950. Several small gas wells have been drilled, and production in this area may eventually rival that of the St. Marcet

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field. R.A.P. has also obtained a concession of 125,000 hectares (March 1950) in the Savoy area south of Geneva, Switzerland, and drillings have already been inaugurated.

The Pêchelbronn field in northern Alsace, the oldest oil-producing field in France (first strike in 1735), is second to Lacq in production. It is a poor second, however, and production is declining (Table 2). The operators, Société Anonyme d'Exploitations Minières Pêchelbronn (S.A.E.M.P.), nevertheless are further exploring their two small concessions in northern Alsace, as well as undertaking a joint exploration program with the government Bureau de Recherches de Pétrole in the southern part of the province. Oil has recently been found at Staffelfelden in southern Alsace, and a small yield is expected for 1953 (Table 2).

Table 4

Domestic Crude Production, 1939-52

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Production</u> <u>(Metric Tons)</u>
1939	69,000
1945	25,000
1949	54,000
1950	125,000
1951 ^a	292,839
1952 ^b	347,000

a. Le Pétrole en France, approximately 1:1,500,000, 1952, CIA Call No. 78784 (Unclassified).

b. Foreign Service Despatch 1421, Paris, Preliminary Statistics -- French Petroleum Industry -- 1952, 5 January 1953 (Restricted).

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Although France has always been a major refiner on the continent, several reasons for the prodigious postwar expansion are worthy of mention: (1) insurance against unexpected loss of source of refined products from other areas, such as the successive loss of American and Dutch refining sources due to increased American consumption, the denial of refined products from Rumania due to political circumstances after World Wars I and II, and more recently the shutdown of the Abadan refinery in Iran; (2) greatly increased postwar consumption of higher octane fuels, lubricating oils with a high index of viscosity, and road asphalt and liquefied petroleum (butane and propane); (3) need to compensate for the country's chronic coal scarcity; (4) need for an important support of the postwar revival of the French economy. One of the most important aspects of the last is to save on hard currency by reducing imports of petroleum products from the dollar zone. The French refining industry is making a major effort to concentrate more and more on the Middle East fields as a source of supply where payments can be made in French francs or pounds sterling. Middle East supplies in 1952 constituted 90 percent of French imports as against 45 percent before the war, and only 0.5 percent came from the United States as against 38 percent in 1938.¹ Most of the dollar payments to date have been made through the aid of the Marshall Plan, which in turn works through the Monnet plan, the blueprint for French refinery expansion.

1. Union des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Pétrole, L'Industrie Française du Pétrole, 1950, p. 14.

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Table 5

Imports of Petroleum Products, 1938-52^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Refined</u> <u>(Thousands of Metric Tons)</u>	<u>Crude</u> <u>(Thousands of Metric Tons)</u>
1938	1,325	6,933
1945	1,791	303
1946	2,692	2,805
1949	423	11,528
1950	157	14,500
1951	278 ^b	18,100 ^c
1952	--- ^b	21,100 ^c

- a. Le Pétrole en France, approximately 1:1,500,000, 1952, CIA Call No. 78784 (Unclassified).
- b. Combat, 2 and 3 September 1952 (data for 1952 unavailable).
- c. Foreign Service Despatch 1421, Paris, Preliminary Statistics -- French Petroleum Industry -- 1952, 5 January 1953 (Restricted).

Increase of refinery production has been through improvement of refinery capacities, rather than construction of more refineries. The areal distribution of refineries in France has changed little since 1938. The greatest concentrations are at the mouths of the Seine (the "Complexe de Havre") and of the Rhône ("Complexe de l'Étang de Berre") [REDACTED] Together, the Gonfreville, Port-Jérôme, Gravenchon, and Petit-Couronne refineries of the Le Havre complex and the La Mède, Lavéra, Berre, and Frontignan refineries of the Étang de Berre complex produced approximately 80 percent of all the crude refined in France in 1951. While this proportion represents, at the most, only about a 5 percent increase over the 1938 figure, the comparative importance of the two concentrations

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has changed dramatically. The Le Havre complex has doubled production since 1938, but its proportion of total French production decreased from 50 to 37 percent; the Étang de Berre complex has quadrupled production since before the war and surpassed the Le Havre area, thus increasing its proportion of total French production from 25 to 42 percent.¹ This shift is due in great part to (1) the Étang de Berre refineries being approximately 2,200 miles closer than the Le Havre installations to the Middle East fields and (2) the current emphasis on procurement of "franc oil." These factors, plus the natural harbor facilities, promise a continued preeminence for this section in the French refining picture. Good port facilities at Le Havre and adjacency to the main area of petroleum consumption, as well as to the major industrial region of northern France, forecast increasing importance for the refineries of the Le Havre node.

1. Percentages based on planned individual refinery capacities for 1952 (Table 6) and the 1951 total refinery production (18,500,000 metric tons), which was one year ahead of schedule.

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Table 6

Refinery Production, 1938-50

Refinery	Company ^a	1938 ^b	1 Jan 49 ^b	1 Jan 50 ^b	1952-53 (est.) ^b
(Thousands of Metric Tons of Crude)					
Dunkirk	S.G.H.P.	520	0	300	1,400
LE HAVRE COMPLEX					
Gonfreville	C.F.R.	1,600	2,200	2,200	2,100 ^c
Port-Jérôme	S.F.P.	1,224	2,000	2,000	2,695
Gravenchon	S.V.F.	250	840	850	800 ^c
Petit-Couronne	S.-B.	750	1,600	1,600	1,380 ^c
Donges	R.F.P.A.	320	660	700	1,000
Ambes	R.P.G.	223	0	600	960
Pauillac	S.-B.	540	200	200	165
ÉTANG DE BERRE COMPLEX					
La Mède	C.F.R.	900	1,700	1,800	3,900
Lavéra	S.G.H.P.	550	1,200	1,400	1,000 ^c
Berre	S.-B.	600	1,200	1,200	2,300
Frontignan	S.V.G.	210	360	1,000	800 ^c
Péchelbronn	S.A.E.M.P.	140	55	55	75
Total		<u>7,827</u>	<u>12,015</u>	<u>13,905</u>	<u>18,575</u>

- a. S.G.H.P. -- Société Générale des Huiles de Pétrole (Anglo-Iranian affiliate); C.F.R. -- Compagnie Française des Pétroles; S.F.P. -- Standard Française des Pétroles (Esso affiliate); S.V.F. -- Socony Vacuum Française; S.-B. -- Shell-Berre; R.F.P.A. -- Raffineries Pétroles de l'Atlantique; R.P.G. -- Raffinerie Pétrole de la Gironde (Caltex affiliate).
- b. Union des Chambres de l'Industrie du Pétrole, L'Industrie du Pétrole 1950, Paris, 1950, /p. 287/.
- c. In certain refineries, cracking units are now being used for distillation. When, in order to obtain a higher octane rating, they are again used for cracking, the capacity of the refinery for treating crude will necessarily be reduced.

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Distributional facilities have been greatly improved in both the Le Havre and Étang de Berre complexes, especially the pipelines. Increased refinery production and imports of petroleum crude, insufficient depth of the Seine River for newly enlarged tankers, and the need for releasing other transportation facilities for movement of fuel oils and other petroleum products have prompted construction of two pipelines from the port of Le Havre to the interior. A 200-mile line completed in 1952 transports gasoline, premium motor fuel, and gas-oil from the Le Havre refineries to the Paris area [REDACTED] 25X6

Paralleling this route between Le Havre and the Petit-Couronne refinery is a 53-mile pipeline for crude, which was built between 1951 and 1952.¹

Shallow depths and larger tankers have also promoted pipeline construction in the Étang de Berre area. Pipelines totaling 33 miles in length connect the refineries of Berre and La Mède with the coast.² Sea lines are utilized for tankers that stop at the port of Sète for the purpose of supplying the Frontignan refinery. In the meantime, the channel connecting the Mediterranean with the inland lake (the Étang de Berre) is being deepened, and a modern tanker port is being constructed at Lavéra. A long-range plan has been proposed by which the Étang de Berre refineries will supply Lyons, and eventually Basel, Switzerland, via pipeline.

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Refineries exclusive of the Le Havre and Etang de Berre complexes, at Dunkirk, Donges, and Ambès, have also greatly enlarged their capacity for refining crude. The Donges area has special significance, for it marks the western terminus of a proposed 440-mile pipeline extending in almost a straight line as far east as Metz.¹ Final agreement between the French and United States governments on the project was expected in March 1953. The United States, which instigated and will finance the project, hopes to have this line feed a planned 625-mile network of fuel lines in Western Germany.² All of the 14 NATO nations will use the network to supply the numerous military air bases in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, and Luxembourg. Both the American feeder line and the West Germany system will serve two purposes in case of attack by the Soviet Union. They will enable the Western allies to send their jet fighters and bombers as far forward to the Iron Curtain as is safe, and they will be less vulnerable to attack than tank cars and trucks. (SECRET)

B. THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST ZONES OF GERMANY

The series of border incidents that have occurred between East and West Germany emphasizes the rather indefinite character of the zonal demarcation line. A few typical incidents that have been reported

2. Journal of Commerce, 5 March 1953.

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are: occupation by Soviet troops of a strip of territory 1,000 yards long and 150 yards wide near Asbach along the US-Soviet zonal border; seizure of a small strip of Western Germany, 190 yards long and 165 yards wide, near Ratzeburg, southeast of Lübeck; and the kidnaping at Hoetensleben of 43 West German workers, who were later released.

The following interpretations of these border incidents have been suggested:

1. Soviet and East German authorities are making a major effort to tighten security and further isolate East Germany from the West, but have encountered difficulties in determining exactly where the border runs because of the various boundary adjustments made in 1945 and later.
2. The Soviets are making an attempt to return to the original 1945 boundaries and to avoid all informal changes made in the postwar period.
3. These incidents, like recent occurrences in Berlin, are part of a Soviet program of intimidation and represent a probing of Allied reactions.

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The lack of information by the authorities as to the exact geographic boundary has further complicated the problem. The Soviet Zone boundary was originally defined in rather general terms as coinciding with the boundaries of various Länder and Kreise. In several instances, field commanders on both sides appear to have modified the original line by exchange of territory in order to make the boundary more workable. It is not known whether all of these changes were recorded in written and signed documents.

A series of 48 sheets at the scale of 1:25,000, entitled Map of the Boundary Between the US and the USSR Occupation Zones of Germany, 1952 (CIA Library Call No. 79825), and 5 tracings, Map of Problem Areas on the US-Soviet Zonal Border of Germany, 1952 (CIA Library Call No. 79826), show the present course of the boundary. The border as depicted on the map tracings is the result of recent ground surveys made by the U.S. Army and the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG. Where there is more than one boundary, the lines represent delineations accepted by various groups for their own use. These "areas of dispute" are being investigated by the Office of Political Affairs in order to determine which should be officially accepted as the boundary. No decision has yet been reached, and as a result all of the lines must be considered as "unofficial" boundaries. It is assumed that the rest of the boundary line is not in dispute.

The areas of dispute as shown on the 1:25,000 sheets and the 5 tracings, with an explanation of each, are as follows (the attached

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map, CIA 12626, is for general locational purposes only):

1. Maps #4 (Witzenhausen, Sheet 4625), #7 (Bad Sooden-Allendorf, Sheet 4725), and #8 (Grebendorf, Sheet 4726).

The blue line represents the new or present "official" boundary (vicinity of Rimbach). It is the result of a written agreement between Brigadier General Sexton, Commanding General, US 3d Infantry Division, and Major General Askalepov, Commanding General of the Soviet 77th Guard Infantry Division. This line modified the original written European Advisory Committee agreement of 1944 (shown by the red line). The black line is the one accepted by the US military as their "usage" boundary. The green line is the "usage" border of the German civil authorities. The borders shown on these three sheets have only one area of direct conflict -- at Ober- and Untermuehle (Asbach area) -- where a 10-meter-wide security zone now exists. (See Map #8, Grebendorf, Sheet 4726, black circle).

2. Theobaldshof Tracing, 1:1,000 (shown on Map #21, Tann, Sheet 5326); at grid square 14, 73.

The European Advisory Committee accepted the original Land border (shown in red) rather than the modified boundary, shown in black, which the Germans had established during the war. However, the Soviets have a plowed control strip (10 meters wide), which in one instance is not in agreement with either of the two Land boundaries.

3. Schauberg Tracing (shown as Map #28, Spechtsbrunn (Langenau), Sheet 5533); in grid square 61, 86.

The border was modified from the red line to the green line (along the river bank) to allow the Bavarians to use the highway which borders the Tettau River in the village of Schauberg.

4. Klein-Tettau Tracing (Kleintettau), 1:5,000 (shown on Map #28, Spechtsbrunn (Langenau), Sheet 5533); in grid square 62, 94.

The border as it exists is shown by the red line. The houses located at the "I's" are considered by the East Zone Authorities to be in the West Zone.

5. Falkenstein Tracing, approximately 1:500 (shown on Map #25, Leutenberg, Sheet 5434); approximately at grid square 03, 45 (blue numbers).

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The red line is the original Land boundary between Thüringen and Bayern. It has been modified to the green line.

6. Zweisswasser Thl (e) Tracing (shown on Map #39, Teuschnitz, Sheet 5634); in grid square 77, 85.

The boundary follows the solid red line along the two brooks. However, at their junction, the two houses shown by black dots apparently have been considered by both sides to be in the US Zone. The present line is shown as dotted red. (SECRET)

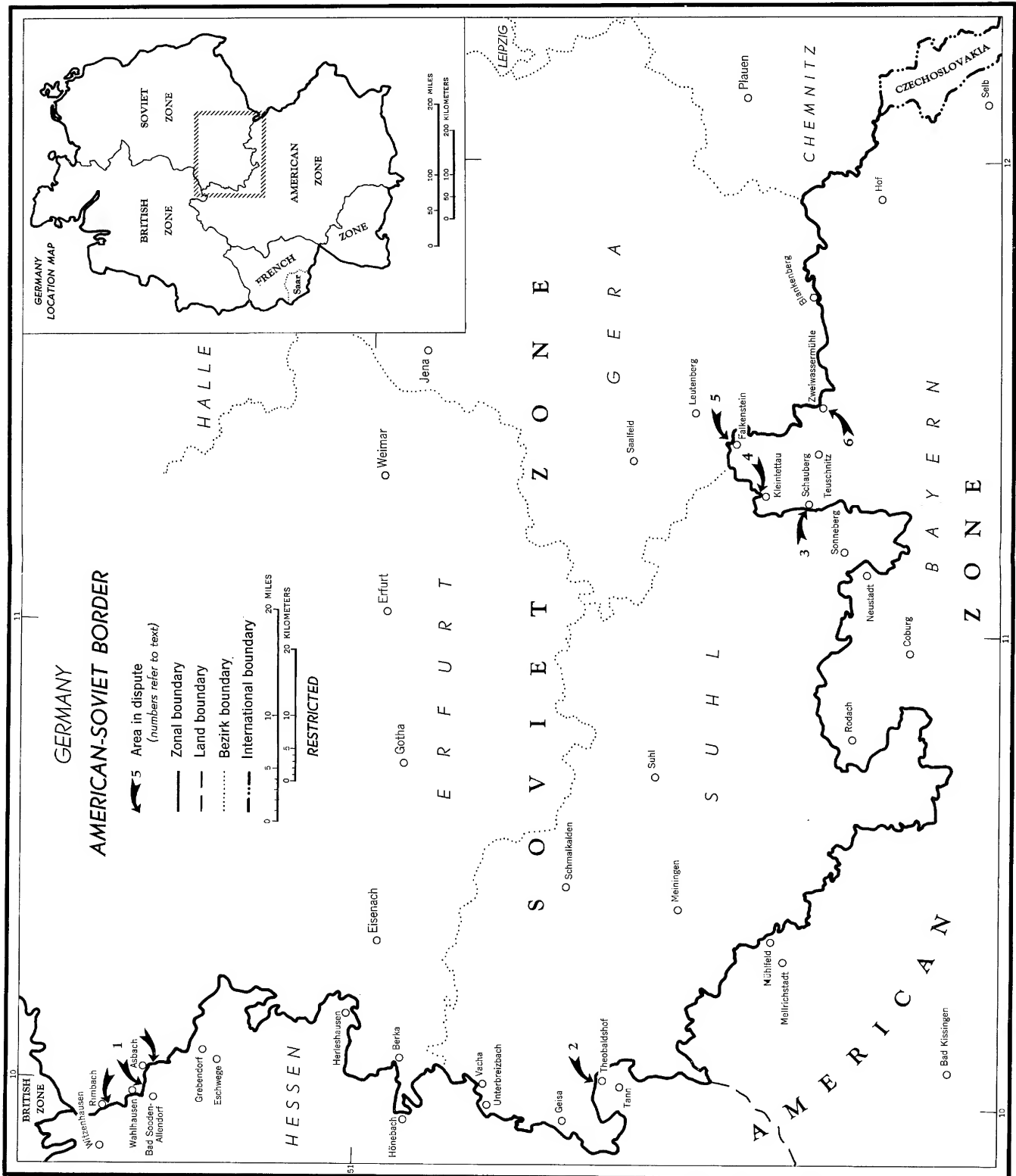
C. TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION OF EASTERN GERMANY (SOVIET ZONE)

The recent territorial changes in Eastern Germany (Soviet Zone) are part of a planned program for conversion of that region into a full-fledged "people's democracy." The creation of a new category of administrative unit follows the pattern of area reorganization in other Communist states (such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia) and in parts of China.

On 23 July 1952, Premier Grotewohl of the "German Democratic Republic" introduced before the People's Chamber a bill for the territorial reorganization of Eastern Germany.¹ According to Grotewohl, the existence of the Länder (states) in their present form, with their considerable powers of self-government, is a hindrance to the planning and development of the state economy. Increasing centralization in the economic field has reduced the importance of the Länder, and the Land and Kreis (county) boundaries in many cases no longer correspond to economic conditions.

1. The reorganization took place in August and September 1952.

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The bill provides that the Länder of Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, Saxony, and Thuringia will each be divided into 3 Bezirke (areas), and Saxony-Anhalt will be divided into 2 Bezirke, making a total of 14 Bezirke in Eastern Germany (see accompanying map, available in CIA Map Library as No. 9250). These provisions differ somewhat from earlier reports on the proposed reorganization. The former 143 Kreise have been divided into 194 Landkreise (rural counties) and 23 Stadtkreise (urban counties). The Bezirke of Cottbus, Neubrandenburg, and Suhl have no Stadtkreise. The new rural counties will contain an average of 50 Gemeinden (communes) each.

The 14 new Bezirke, each of which bears the name of its principal city, were formed from the former Länder as follows:

- a. Rostock, Schwerin, and Neubrandenburg -- from Mecklenburg.
- b. Frankfurt, Cottbus, and Potsdam -- from Brandenburg.
- c. Erfurt, Gera, and Suhl -- from Thuringia.
- d. Leipzig, Dresden, and Chemnitz -- from Saxony.
- e. Magdeburg and Halle -- from Saxony-Anhalt.

The increased importance and exploitation of uranium in two of the mining areas of Bezirk Chemnitz led to the elevation of Johanngeorgenstadt and Schneeberg to the status of Stadtkreis.

The bill will increase the number and decrease the size of minor administrative units. Grotewohl claimed that the reorganization would free several thousand administrative employees at the Länder level for work in industry. Lower administrative positions are being

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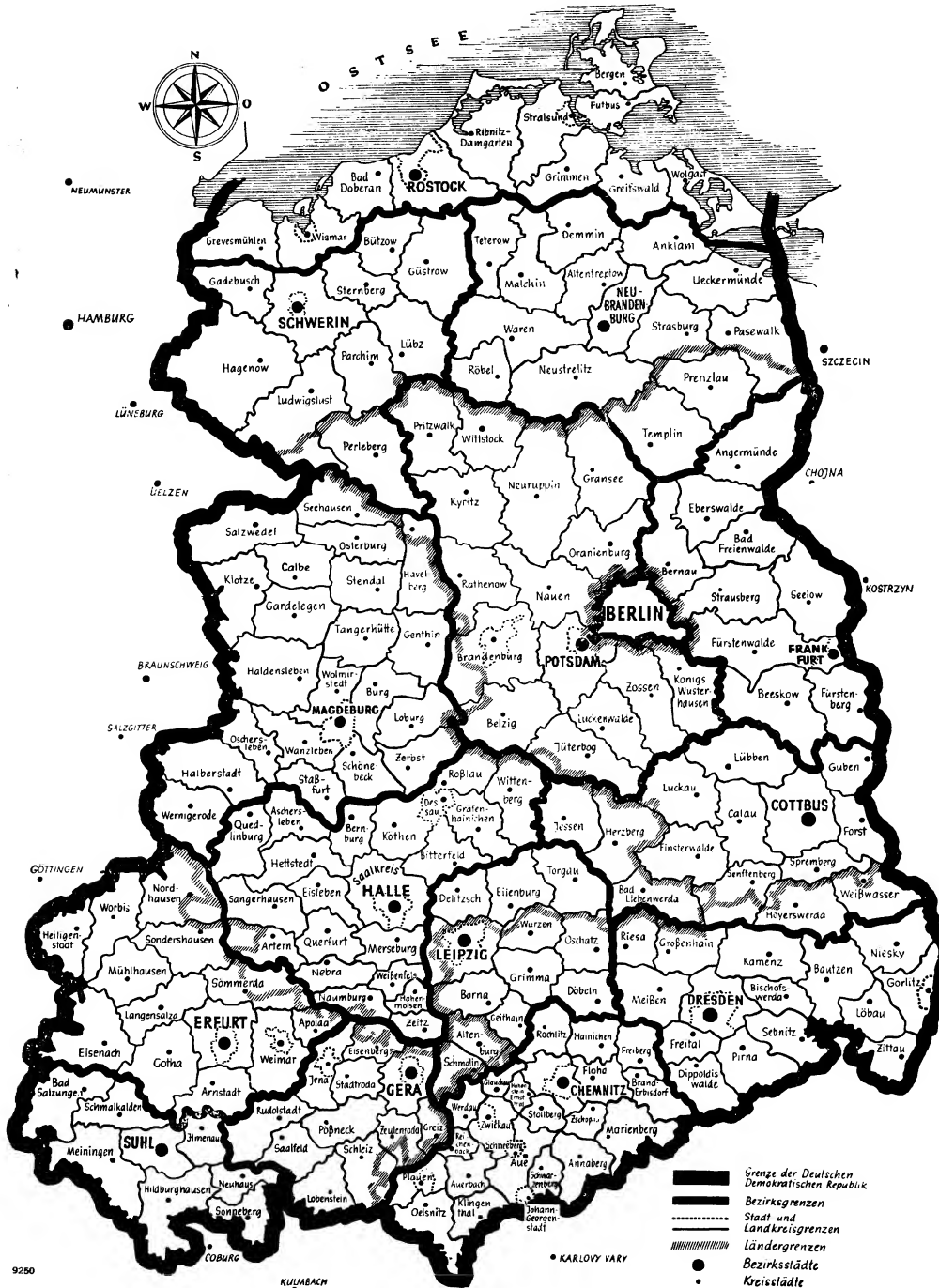
filled by "volunteers," such as the "elected" block leaders, a measure which, it is asserted, not only saves money, but will also bring more and more party members into the lower state apparatus. (SECRET)

D. AUSTRIAN BOUNDARY PROBLEM

In October of 1945, the boundary between the United States and Soviet Zones of Occupation in Austria followed the Land boundaries as defined by the European Advisory Committee Agreement of 1945. At that time the boundary followed the line between the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria in the north and the Enns River in the south. By a local agreement (concluded in October 1945) the Soviets received that part of Upper Austria north of the Danube River, including Bezirke Urfar, Freistadt, and Rohrbach. The United States received the part of Bezirk Steyr east of the Enns River, but the USSR refused to withdraw from small areas around Maria Neustift, comprising 58.77 square kilometers (about 23 square miles), and around Gaflenz, including 45.78 square kilometers (about 18 square miles). Actually, the Soviets received far more territory than they gave up in the exchange. United States authorities were satisfied, however, because they obtained the industrial and strategically important Steyrwerke.

The refusal of the USSR to withdraw from the segments around Maria Neustift and Gaflenz (see map, CIA Library Call No. 80728) has created administrative difficulties for the Austrian officials of Bezirk Steyr, who have petitioned the Americans, through the Austrian

Die Gliederung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik nach der neuen Verwaltungsstruktur



Bezirk Chemnitz

Landkreise: Annaberg, Aue, Auerbach, Brand-Erbisdorf, Chemnitz, Elba, Freiberg, Glauchau, Hainichen, Hohenstein-Ernstthal, Klingenthal, Marienberg, Oelsnitz, Plauen, Reichenbach, Rochlitz, Schwarzenberg, Stollberg, Werdau, Zschopau, Zwickau.
Stadtkreise: Chemnitz, Johanngeorgenstadt, Plauen, Schneeberg, Zwickau.

Bezirk Cottbus

Landkreise: Bad Liebenwerda, Calau, Cottbus, Finsterwalde, Forst, Guben, Herzberg, Hoyerswerda, Jessen, Lubben, Luckau, Senftenberg, Spremberg, Weißwasser.

Bezirk Dresden

Landkreise: Bautzen, Bischofswerda, Dippoldiswalde, Dresden, Freital, Görlitz, Großenhain, Kamenz, Löbau, Meißen, Niesky, Pirna, Riesa, Sebnitz, Zittau.
Stadtkreise: Dresden, Görlitz.

Bezirk Erfurt

Landkreise: Arnstadt, Apolda, Eisenach, Erfurt, Gotha, Heiligenstadt, Langensalza, Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, Sonneroda, Sonderhausen, Weimar, Worbis.
Stadtkreise: Erfurt, Weimar.

Bezirk Frankfurt

Landkreise: Angermünde, Borsow, Bernau, Eberswalde, Bad Freienwalde, Fürstenberg, Fürstenwalde, Seelow, Strausberg.
Stadtkreise: Frankfurt.

Bezirk Gera

Landkreise: Eisenberg, Gera, Greiz, Jena, Lobenstein, Pößneck, Rudolstadt, Saalfeld, Schleiz, Stadtrada, Zeulndorf.
Stadtkreise: Gera, Jena.

Bezirk Halle

Landkreise: Aschersleben, Bernburg, Bitterfeld, Eisleben, Gräfenhainichen, Hettstedt, Hohemolken, Köthen, Merseburg, Naumburg, Nebra, Quedlinburg, Querfurt, Roßlau, Saalkreis, Sangerhausen, Weißenfels, Wittenberg, Zeitz.
Stadtkreise: Dessau, Halle.

Bezirk Leipzig

Landkreise: Altenburg, Borna, Delitzsch, Döbeln, Eilenburg, Geithain, Grimma, Leipzig, Oschatz, Schmöln, Torgau, Wurzen.
Stadtkreise: Leipzig.

Bezirk Magdeburg

Landkreise: Burg, Calbe (Milde), Gardelegen, Genthin, Halberstadt, Haldensleben, Havelberg, Klötze, Lohburg, Oschersleben, Osterburg, Salzwedel, Schönebeck, Seehausen, Staßfurt, Tangerhütte, Wanzleben, Wernigerode, Wolmirstedt, Zerbst.
Stadtkreise: Magdeburg.

Bezirk Neubrandenburg

Landkreise: Altentreptow, Anklam, Demmin, Malchin, Neubrandenburg, Neustrelitz, Pasewalk, Prenzlau, Rabel (Mürit), Stralsund, Templin, Teterow, Uckermark, Waren.

Bezirk Potsdam

Landkreise: Belzig, Brandenburg, Gransee, Jüterbog, Königs Wusterhausen, Kyritz, Luckenwalde, Naun, Neuruppin, Oranienburg, Potsdam, Pritzwalk, Rathenow, Wittstock, Zossen.
Stadtkreise: Brandenburg, Potsdam.

Bezirk Rostock

Landkreise: Bad Döberan, Bergen, Greifswald, Grevesmühlen, Grimmen, Putbus, Ribnitz-Damgarten, Rostock, Stralsund, Wismar, Wolgast.
Stadtkreise: Rostock, Stralsund, Wismar.

Bezirk Schwerin

Landkreise: Bad Döberan, Gadebusch, Güstrow, Hagenow, Ludwigslust, Lütz, Parchim, Perleberg, Schwerin, Sternberg.
Stadtkreise: Schwerin.

Bezirk Suhl

Landkreise: Bad Salzungen, Hildburghausen, Ilmenau, Meiningen, Neuhaus am Rennweg, Schmalkalden, Sonneberg, Suhl.

Federal Government, for the return of the disputed areas. US officials, in turn, have corresponded with the USSR delegate to the Quadripartite Secretariat, but the Soviets claim that they have an agreement establishing the present boundary as the correct one. Although the US has not pressed the point, the Soviets have been asked to produce this agreement (supposedly signed by General Clark), but to date it has not been seen. The attitude of the US at present is that the territory involved is not of sufficient importance to warrant a stronger stand. Actually, the vagueness of the border in this area has proved extremely helpful to refugees, since it permits them to cross from the Soviet Zone to the US Zone with relative ease. (CONFIDENTIAL)

E. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF POLAND

The current administrative structure of Poland was established by Article 65 of the 1921 Constitution, which provided for division of the country into the following administrative units:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Polish Name</u>	<u>English Equivalent</u>
First order	Województwo	Province
Second order	Powiat	County
Third order	Gmina	Commune composed of several villages ¹

In addition, the urban powiat (a city administered independently from powiat in which it is located) was established as a separate unit.

1. There is no map available that delimits the boundaries of the gminy.

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After World War II, the radical change in the area of Poland that resulted from the cession of the Eastern Territories to the USSR and the annexation by Poland of the former German Territories necessitated a reorganization of the administrative divisions. The Communist-dominated government retained the old administrative framework but created a substantially different system by changing the areas of all the prewar Polish województwa and many of the powiaty and gminy, and by organizing the annexed area into Polish administrative units. An attempt was made at that time to establish units nearly equal in area and population.

After the initial reorganization and the concurrent rehabilitation and reconstruction were completed, the government announced its long-range economic plan, which stressed equal distribution and uniform development of interdependent industries. This was to be accomplished by the development of existing industrial districts, expansion of minor industrial districts, and creation of new industrial districts. The proposal for this radical transformation of the economic structure of the country was followed by a series of administrative changes that seemed to reflect the intention of the government to adapt its administrative structure to the economic program. Powiaty were shifted from one województwa to another if the economic ties were closer. Increased industrialization, accompanied by increased urbanization, resulted in the formation of many new urban powiaty. Nevertheless, while economically related areas were being consolidated,

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the largest economic region of Poland, Śląsk Województwo, was divided into two województwa, -- Katowice and Opole. The reason for this seemingly contradictory move is suggested by the earlier government policy of dividing units having a disproportionately large population into units of nearly equal population.

Undoubtedly another motive for many of the changes was the desire of the Communist regime to disrupt the unity of the former system, under the guise of establishing unified divisions that would coincide with the socio-economic structure of the country. An important consequence of the reorganization is the increased control of the population by the secret police organization, resulting from the establishment of a new secret police office within each województwo, powiat, and gmina.

The accompanying map (CIA 11780) shows the administrative divisions as of December 1951. Since its compilation a series of changes have occurred, including the establishment of many more powiaty and urban powiaty. No reason for these changes is apparent other than continuation of the government policy of periodically revamping the administrative units for the reasons already mentioned. In view of the numerous changes that have been made, it seems likely that many more changes conforming to the established pattern will be initiated in the future. (SECRET)

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F. CZECHOSLOVAK MAPPING OF YUGOSLAVIA

It has recently been reported that the Czechoslovak Military Geographic Institute has been mapping Yugoslavia from 1945-50 aerial photos taken by the Czech civil air line, which ran from Praha to Beograd and thence to Tirana.

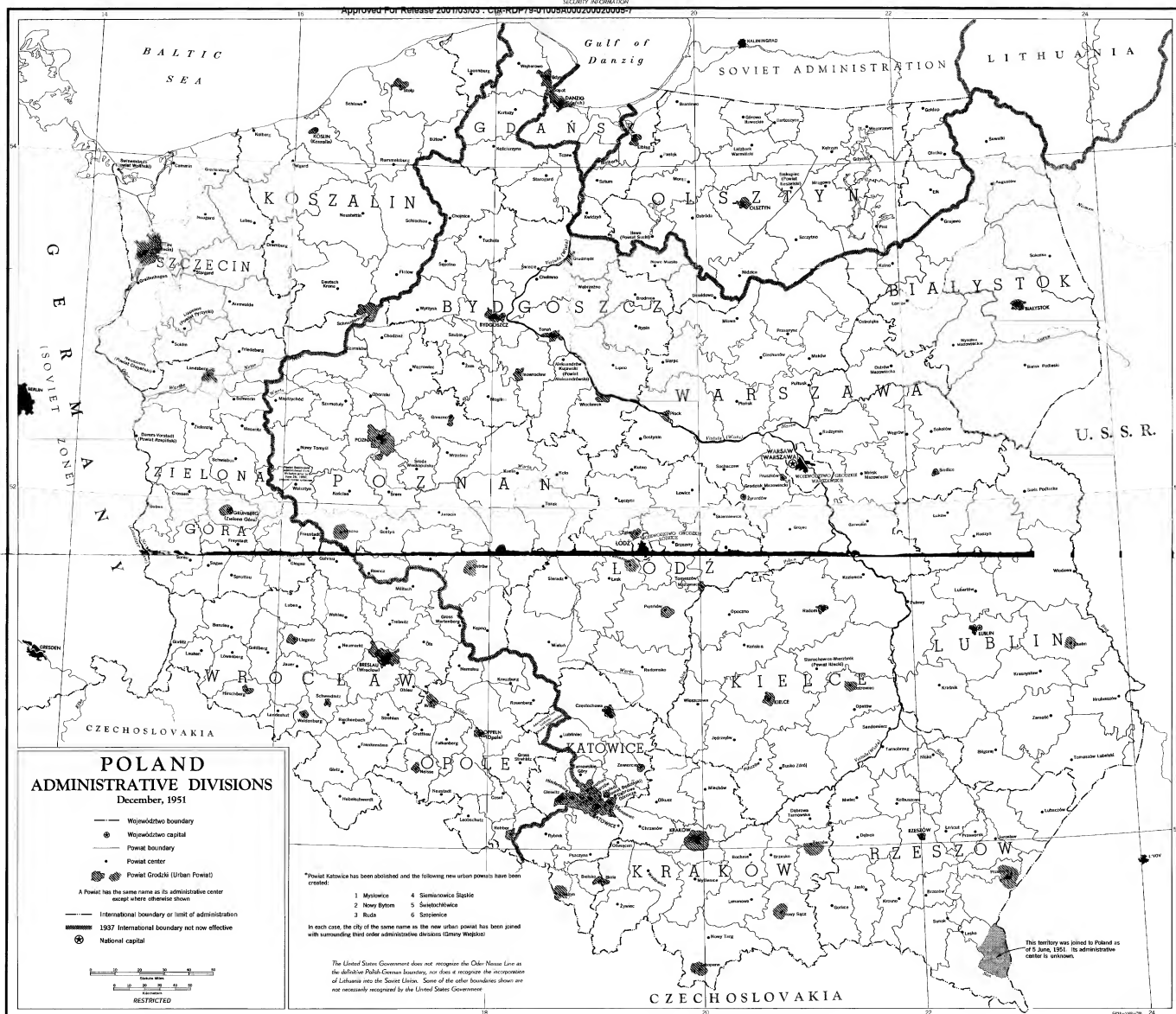
The report provides confirmation that the satellites are mapping Yugoslavia, and probably other areas. It is surprising, however, that such mapping has been delegated to Czechoslovakia, a noncontiguous country. Since other satellites also have mapped or are mapping Yugoslavia, two contradictory interpretations are possible -- that satellite mapping is (1) uncoordinated and duplicatory or (2) highly coordinated. In the latter case, the mapping may have been assigned to the Czechs because of their superior technical ability and equipment.

The Czechs, however, are probably not making the maps by photogrammetric methods. With a limited number of flights, a restricted air lane, and a type of commercial plane that could not possibly have carried an adequate aerial camera, the number of good photos taken must be small. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the photos are being used to check maps already in existence, probably Yugoslav originals or GSGS copies. (SECRET)

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II. NEAR AND FAR EAST

A. STATUS OF SELECTED PERSIAN GULF ISLANDS¹

Although the existence of conflicting claims to many Persian Gulf islands has long been recognized, cartographic clarification of some of the claims and situations has been neglected. Many of the islands have no great strategic or economic significance, but the increasing interest in the Persian Gulf area alone is sufficient reason for clarifying the status of the islands wherever possible. The Iranian Government, for example, has recently started to re-examine its claims to six of the islands and it is possible that the government is preparing to exploit these claims as a propaganda weapon in domestic politics.² This article concerns other islands claimed by Iran, by Kuwait and Iran, and by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The remaining Persian Gulf islands are claimed by Saudi Arabia and other states, but the claims must be more clearly defined before map recommendations can be made.

The following cartographic policy is recommended as the most satisfactory. When an island is disputed, both claimants should be named;³ if control over the island is exercised by one of the

1. Basic research for this article was completed in June 1952.



3. Bahrein is an exception and is dealt with later in this paper.

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claimants, this fact should be indicated. Thus, Jazīrat Tunb would be shown as "Claimed by Iran and Ras al Khaima -- Controlled by Ras al Khaima." When neither of the disputants exercises control, this aspect should be left undesignated. "Control" is here interpreted as meaning the exercise of administration over an island, even though the legal question of sovereignty may be unresolved. Undisputed control of an island by one country should be indicated; for example, Jazīrat Sirrī should be shown as "Controlled by Iran."

1. Iranian Claims

a. The Recurrent Claim to Bahrein

Bahrein, located between the peninsula of Qatar and the Saudi Arabian mainland, is the most important of the islands considered in this report. The island is known to be under the control of the Shaikh of Bahrein, who has special treaty relations with the British. Nevertheless, in recent months Iran has pressed a long-standing and recurrent claim. In the past, the Iranian claim has been regarded as too remote from reality to warrant mention on United States Government maps, and it is suggested that this practice be continued.

b. Unquestioned Control

Ten islands located near the Iranian coast are undisputedly controlled by Iran. From southeast to northwest, the islands are Lārak, Hormoz, Hangām, Qeshm, Jazīreh Quys, Jazīreh-e-Hendurabī, Jazīrāt Jabrin, Jazīreh-e-Sheykh Shoeyb, Jazīreh-e-Khārkū,

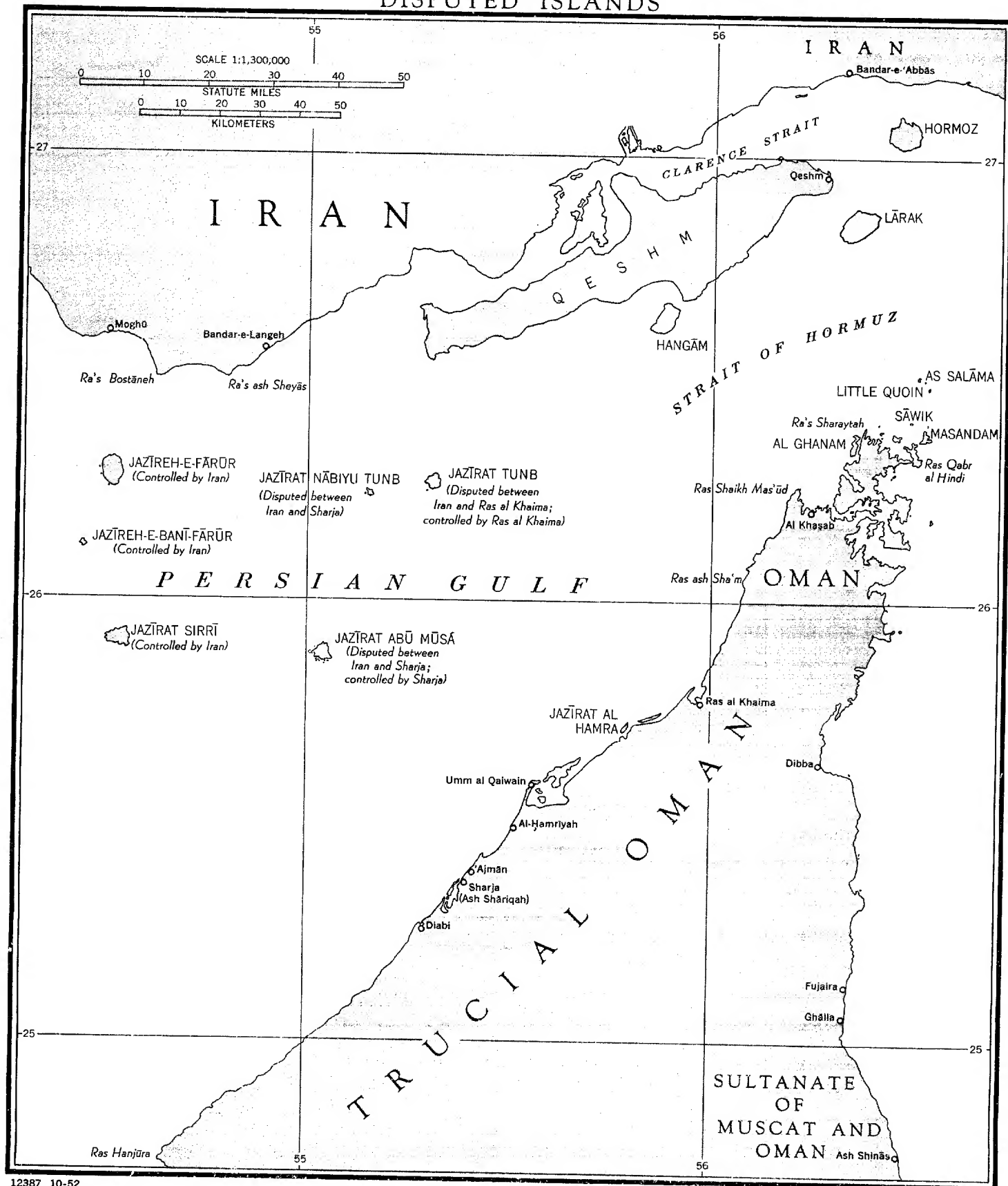
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P E R S I A N

G U L F



SOUTHEASTERN PERSIAN GULF DISPUTED ISLANDS



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and Jazīreh-e-Khārk. Lārak, Hormoz, Qeshm, and Hangām, which are in the Strait of Hormuz, are regarded by the Iranians as very important from a military standpoint.¹

c. Questionable Control

Just west of the Strait of Hormuz, between the coasts of Iran and the Trucial shaikhdoms, are six small islands, whose status has not been clear. There are Jazīreh-e-Fārūr, Jazīreh-e-Banī Fārūr, Jazīrat Sirrī, Jazīrat Tunb, Jazīrat Nābiyu Tunb, and Jazīrat Abū Mūsá.² All six islands are at present less important strategically than those in the strait itself, but the Iranian Government recently established a commission to look into Iranian claims here.³

(1) Jazīreh-e-Fārūr

Jazīreh-e-Fārūr is 16 miles from the nearest part of the Iranian mainland and approximately 80 miles from the nearest part of the Arabian Peninsula, the Trucial Coast. Two small villages, each having access to a beach, are located on the island.⁴ Jazīreh-e-Fārūr is claimed by Iran and is presumed to be under Iranian control, but the nature of this control is not known.

1. General Hajeb Ali Razmara, Military Geography of Iran, chapter entitled "Jazayer-e-Iran dar Khalij-e-Fārs" (Islands of Iran in the Persian Gulf), translated by Geographic Names Section, Army Map Service. For Qeshm, see pp. 42-44; for Hangām, pp. 51-54; for Lārak, pp. 68-69.

2. The translation of both jazīreh and jazīrat is "island."

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4. Sailing Directions for the Persian Gulf, H.O. No. 158, Washington, D.C., 1944, p. 146.

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(2) Jazīreh-e-Banī-Fārūr

Jazīreh-e-Banī-Fārūr is a sheet of rock less than a mile in diameter that protrudes out of the Gulf approximately 8 miles south of Jazīreh-e-Fārūr. It is believed to be uninhabited. The island is undisputedly claimed by Iran, and may be designated on maps as under Iranian control.

(3) Jazīrat Sirrī

Jazīrat Sirrī is claimed by Iran, which occupied the island in 1887. This action was protested by the Shaikh of Sharja, who stated that the island belonged to the Shaikh of Kawasim. The

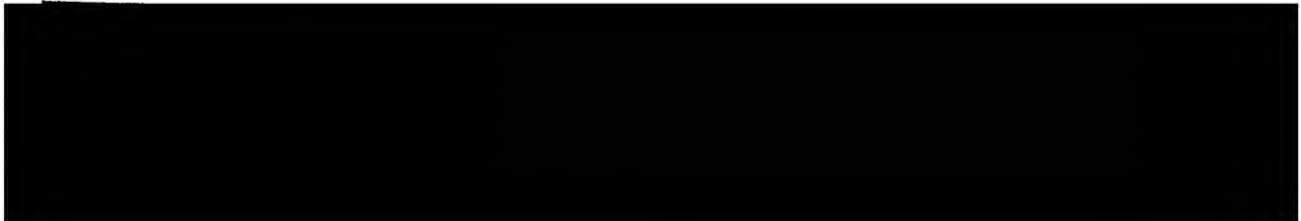
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Most of the time no Iranian Government agent has resided on the island, and administration over the estimated 150 Sunni Muslim inhabitants has been in the

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hands of the local shaikh. Thus the island may have been less under Iranian control than the claim might indicate.

Pending future developments, designation of Iranian control is recommended. Mention of a possible claim by the Shaikh of Sharja should be omitted from maps.

(4) Jazirat Tunb

In 1912 the Shaikh of Sharja gave the British permission to build a lighthouse on Jazirat Tunb.¹ Actual jurisdiction over the island, however, seems to have been exercised by the Shaikh of Ras al Khaima, who formerly was subject to the Shaikh of Sharja but now is sovereign of an independent shaikhdom. The British have listed Jazirat Tunb as belonging to Ras al Khaima. Early in 1950 the local manager of the Golden Valley Ochre and Oxide Company said his company was seeking a concession on Jazirat Tunb from the Shaikh of Ras al Khaima.²

Iranian claims to this island were put forward at a relatively late date. In December 1949, the Iranian Foreign Minister informed a United States representative that a British War Office map of 1888 indicated by the colors used that Jazirat Tunb, as well as Jazirat

1. C.U. Aitchison, ed., Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighboring Countries, Vol. XI, revised as of 1933, p. 258.

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Nābiyu Tunb and Jazīrat Abū Mūsá, was at that time regarded by the British as belonging to Iran.¹

Jazīrat Tunb should be shown on maps as disputed by the Shaikh of Ras al Khaima and Iran but controlled by the Shaikh of Ras al Khaima.

(5) Jazīrat Nābiyu Tunb

This island is located approximately 7 miles west of Jazīrat Tunb and is believed to be uninhabited. The British state that the island belongs to Sharja. The Iranians also claim the island, basing their claim on the 1888 British War Office map already mentioned. No designation of control should be shown on maps, since it is doubtful if either party actually exercises control, but the disputed status of the island should be indicated.

(6) Jazīrat Abū Mūsá

Jazīrat Abū Mūsá is the only one of this group of six islands that is located nearer the Trucial Coast than the Iranian mainland. The island has an estimated population ranging from 80 to 500, fluctuating according to the mining season.² The labor force for the iron-oxide mines operated by the Golden Valley Ochre and Oxide Company is reported to come from islands throughout the Persian Gulf.

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The status of the island is a potential source of trouble. An Iranian claim was repeated in December 1949, but Great Britain recognizes the Shaikh of Sharja as sovereign. In February 1951, an Iranian Navy sloop was reported driven off by the British frigate Wild Goose.¹ The island should be indicated as disputed between Iran and Sharja, but under control of the latter.

2. Iraq-Kuwait Claims

The Iraq-Kuwait problem centers about the ownership of Warbah and Bubiyan islands and the port site of Umm Qasr. On 19 April 1923, the British High Commissioner of Iraq affirmed the claims of the Shaikh of Kuwait to Warbah and Bubiyan islands, and of Iraq to Umm Qasr.² Kuwait, however, claims that the 1923 decision also left the port site of Umm Qasr, as distinguished from the town proper, within her territory. As a counterclaim, Iraq is currently disputing the ownership of Warbah and Bubiyan islands.

Apparently control of the entire port site of Umm Qasr is of economic importance to Iraq, since the port is necessary as an auxiliary to Basra and Fao for the export of petroleum. Furthermore, the only water near Umm Qasr that is satisfactory for anchorage is between Warbah and Bubiyan, since Warbah serves as a windbreak against the prevailing northeasterly winds. Thus, part of the success of Umm Qasr as an auxiliary port might depend on whether Iraq can obtain Warbah

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2. C. U. Aitchison, ed., op. cit., pp. 266-67.

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Island and its adjacent waters, or at least an easement.¹ There is a possibility, however, that a current boundary demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait frontier in the waters of the Khawr az Zubayr may divide the port site between the two countries.

3. Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Claims

Control of the following islands in the Persian Gulf is disputed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia: Jazīrat Qārū, Umm al Marādīm, al Kubr, al Harkūs, al Qurayyin, al Qirān, Jazīreh 'Arabī, and Fārsī. Although some of these islands are seldom shown on small- or medium-scale maps, portrayal on large-scale maps has become customary. Al Harkūs, al Kurayyin, al Qirān, Jazīreh 'Arabī, and Farsi are located nearer to Saudi Arabia than to Kuwait, and the last two are roughly midway between the Iranian and Saudi Arabian coasts. It is recommended that the disputed status of all eight islands be indicated on maps. Since information is insufficient, control should not be indicated. (SECRET²)

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2. The maps accompanying this article (CIA 12386 and 12387) are unclassified.

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B. THREE NEW 1:250,000 SHEETS OF INDOCHINA

Three planimetric sheets at 1:250,000, Croquis de Reconnaissance de l'Indochine au 1:250,000, recently received in the CIA Map Library (Call No. 80888) are the first maps at this scale known to have been published for Indochina by the Service Géographique de l'Indochine. No more sheets at this scale are planned, so their publication does not mark the beginning of a new series to cover Indochina.

Preparation of the new 1:250,000 sheets developed out of an emergency request received in 1952 by the Service Géographique for 1:25,000 coverage of an area in the highlands west of Hanoi, where Viet Minh forces were active. For most of the area, the largest scale of available coverage was 1:400,000; the remainder was covered at 1:100,000. To meet the deadline, the best that could be done was to prepare maps at 1:250,000. The three sheets at this scale were completed in November 1952.

The sheets are planimetric, and the categories of information are fewer than on the 1:100,000 and 1:400,000 maps of the area. Intelligence data were used, however, to correct the information taken from the 1:100,000 and 1:400,000 sheets, so that the 1:250,000 sheets are more nearly up to date. Information shown includes drainage, federal roads, other roads, tracks or trails, state boundaries, province boundaries, chief towns of provinces, "delegations" or other important centers, villages, airfields, and emergency landing grounds. Geographic coordinates are given in grads rather than in degrees, and a 10,000-meter Bonne grid is overprinted. (SECRET)

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III. PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. PROBLEMS OF ISLAND SOVEREIGNTY IN THE PACIFIC¹

The sovereignty of certain Pacific islands has long been disputed or in doubt. As a result, the information presented by maps, handbooks, and reports does not in all cases agree.² Since most of the data available on the Pacific islands come from British sources, published information is likely to represent British rather than United States claims and policy in the Pacific. The primary objectives of this article are to discuss briefly the types of sovereignty problems and to recommend the way in which the sovereignty of the islands or island groups should be indicated on maps published in the United States.

Islands Claimed by Both the United States and Another Nation³

The United States disputes certain claims or reserves certain rights to approximately 24 Central Pacific islands that are claimed also by the United Kingdom or New Zealand. Most of these islands were discovered during the latter years of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century by American and British

1. Basic research for this article was completed in June 1952.
2. An informative discussion of sovereignty problems is contained in an article by Beatrice Orent and Pauline Reinsch, "Sovereignty Over Islands in the Pacific," The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 35, July 1941, pp. 443-461.
3. No statement made in this article is to be construed as detrimental to any rights or claims of the United States Government.

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vessels. The islands were of little international interest, however, until 1855, when the value of extensive guano deposits on many of them was recognized. To protect American interests the American Guano Act was passed by Congress on 18 August 1856. This act enables the President, at his discretion, to declare any so-called guano island as "appertaining to the United States," provided certain provisions of the act are complied with.¹ Although bonds were filed with the Treasury Department for the removal of guano from nearly all the disputed islands, actual exploitation was undertaken on comparatively few.² British companies also were active on some of the islands, particularly the Southern Line Islands.

The removal of guano had ceased to be a major operation by 1900, and interest in the Central Pacific islands remained dormant until about 1930, when prospects for trans-Pacific air flights led to a re-evaluation of the islands as possible air-base sites. The American occupation of Baker, Howland, and Jarvis islands in 1935 and the interest of both American and British officials in the Phoenix Islands brought to light the conflicting claims of the two nations.

1. A discussion and list of guano islands is given by J.B. Moore in International Law Digest, Vol. I, pp. 556-580. See also G.H. Hackworth, Digest of International Law, Vol. I, pp. 502-524.

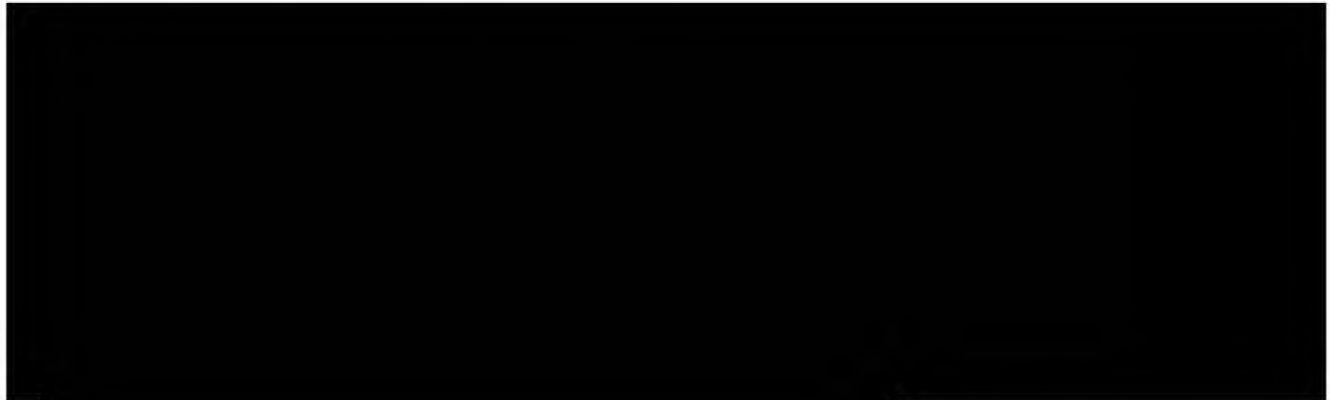
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British publications such as the Colonial Reports and Australian publications such as the Pacific Islands Year Book, 1950 list all the disputed islands with the exception of the Southern Line Islands either as part of a British colony, part of New Zealand, or an island territory of New Zealand. Dates of "annexation" are included. Many British maps, as well as those of other nations based on British sources, make no reference to disputed sovereignty claims, merely designating islands either "UK" or "NZ."

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Because of the lack of positive evidence and the danger of prejudicing United States claims, it seems unwise to attempt at this time to resolve the problem of cartographic representation of actual administrative control over disputed islands.

The United States Government does not recognize the claims of Great Britain and New Zealand to the disputed Pacific islands. This position is reflected by the designation of some of these islands as "US" and the omission of sovereignty designation for other islands to which the United States reserves certain rights and claims. In the latter case a note generally states that "sovereignty is not indicated

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for a number of islands which are claimed by the United States and
/the other claimant/."

Disputed Islands Not Claimed by the United States

When the sovereignty of an island is disputed by two or more nations other than the United States, the problem of recognition by the United States Government arises. For example, the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Islands¹, located in the South China Sea, are claimed by Nationalist China, Communist China,² and Vietnam, which inherited French claims. Japan also claimed and actually occupied a number of the islands during World War II, but the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty on 8 September 1951 eliminated all Japanese claims.³ Since the United States Government has taken no stand on the validity of claims of this type, it is recommended that maps omit designation of sovereignty over the islands.

1. The term "Spratly Islands" has been used to indicate various numbers of islands and reefs in the South China Sea. In some cases, the term "Spratly Islands and adjoining reefs" has been used. No official recognition or definition of the term "Spratly Islands" has been given by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
2. For a map portrayal of Chinese Communist claims in the South China Sea, see: (Map of the China People's Republic), 1:4,200,000, Ya-Kuang Geographic Society, 1951, in Chinese, CIA Map Library Call No. 75422.
3. For a discussion and map portrayal of the islands affected by the recent Japanese Peace Treaty, see Map Research Bulletin No. 31, March 1952, pp. 1-4.

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The status of many strategic islands off the China coast that have been the scene of skirmishes between Chinese Communist and Chinese Nationalist forces is subject to frequent change, and designation of control is not practical except on detailed operational maps.¹

Unclaimed Islands, Islets, Rocks, and Reefs

Many islands, islets, reefs, rocks, and shoals have apparently never been claimed and generally are uninhabited. The reefs, rocks, and shoals may be submerged for varying lengths of time. For orientation purposes, cartographers often locate and name tiny and unimportant islands and rocks situated in isolated areas. This practice raises the question of representing their ownership on the maps. The accompanying table lists only those unclaimed islands or rocks in the Pacific about which the CIA has received questions of map representation. Consequently, the total number of unclaimed islands is much larger than the list indicates.

Special Problems of Sovereignty Designation

Designation of sovereignty on a map depends upon its purpose and distribution. Treatment of sovereignty claims on a map to be used by an international commission or by nations that have claims in the

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Pacific may differ from the treatment on a map to be used exclusively in the United States or by United States officials. For example, sovereignty designations for disputed islands may be omitted from a map intended for use by an international commission that includes nations whose claims conflict with those of the United States. In such cases a disclaimer is added, which states that sovereignty is not indicated for a number of islands claimed by specific countries.

List of Islands

In the following table, disputed islands are listed together with sovereignty and administrative information and recommended cartographic designations. With only a few exceptions, undisputed islands are omitted. Where the term "island" refers to a coral atoll consisting of as many as 30 or 40 islets, many or all of which have individual names, the single name listed refers to the entire group.

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TREATMENT OF PACIFIC ISLANDS ON U. S. MAPS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Claimants</u>	<u>Sovereignty Designation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Phoenix Islands</u>			
Birnie (3°35'S-171°31'W)	US-UK	US	According to British sources, the eight islands of the Phoenix group comprise the Phoenix Islands District of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (British). District headquarters are on Canton.
Gardner (4°40'S-174°32'W)	US-UK	US	
Hull (4°30'S-172°14'W)	US-UK	US	
McKean (3°35'S-174°04'W)	US-UK	US	
Phoenix (3°42'S-170°43'W)	US-UK	US	
Sydney (4°27'S-171°16'W)	US-UK	US	
Canton (2°49'S-171°43'W)	US-UK	US-UK Joint Control	By an exchange of notes on 6 April 1939, Canton and Enderbury were placed under joint American and British control for 50 years, without prejudicing sovereignty claims of either nation. Canton and Enderbury are administered by the Office of Territories, U.S. Department of the Interior, with administrative headquarters at Canton.
Enderbury (3°08'S-171°05'W)	US-UK	US-UK Joint Control	
<u>Northern Line Islands</u>			
Washington (4°43'N-160°25'W)	UK	UK	According to British sources, Christmas, Fanning, and Washington islands comprise the Northern Line Islands District of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. District headquarters are on Fanning. A few
Fanning (3°51'N-159°22'W)	UK	UK	
Christmas (1°58'N-157°27'W)	US-UK	US	

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Claimants</u>	<u>Sovereignty Designation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Northern Line Islands (cont'd)</u>			
Jarvis (0°23'S-160°01'W)	US	US	British atlases include the islands of Jarvis, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra with other British possessions in the area. For example, see <u>Citizens Atlas of the World</u> , ninth edition, 1947, Plate 179; this error was corrected in the tenth edition, 1951.
Kingman Reef (6°25'N-162°25'W)	US	US	
Palmyra (5°52'N-162°06'W)	US	US	
<u>Southern Line Islands</u>			
Caroline (10°00'S-150°14'W)	US-UK	US	Most of the islands are uninhabited and are not officially administered by either the US or the UK.
Flint (11°26'S-151°48'W)	US-UK	US	
Malden (4°03'S-155°01'W)	US-UK	US	
Starbuck (5°37'S-155°55'W)	US-UK	US	
Vostock (10°06'S-152°23'W)	US-UK	US	
<u>Southern Ellice Islands</u>			
Funafuti (8°31'S-179°12'E)	US-UK	None	According to British sources, the islands are a part of the Ellice Islands District, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. District headquarters are on Funafuti.
Nukufetau (8°00'S-178°29'E)	US-UK	None	
Nukulailai (9°22'S-179°50'E)	US-UK	None	
Nurakita (10°45'S-179°30'E)	US-UK	None	

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Claimants</u>	<u>Sovereignty Designation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Tokelau Islands (Union Group)</u>			
Atafu (8°32'S-172°31'W)	US-NZ	None	By 1948 legislation of the New Zealand Parliament, the Tokelau Islands were declared part of New Zealand as of 1 January 1949.
Fakaofu (9°23'S-171°15'W)	US-NZ	None	
Nukunono (9°12'S-171°55'W)	US-NZ	None	
<u>Northern Cook Islands</u>			
Danger (10°53'S-165°49'W)	US-NZ	None	The Cook Islands are considered by New Zealand to be integral parts of New Zealand, but are under separate administration.
Manihiki (10°24'S-161°01'W)	US-NZ	None	
Nassau (11°33'S-165°25'W)	US-NZ	None	
Rakahanga (10°03'S-161°06'W)	US-NZ	None	
Tongareva (Penrhyn) (9°00'S-158°00'W)	US-NZ	None	
<u>Tonga (Friendly) Islands</u>			
Including the northern out-lying islands of Niuaufou, Niuatobutabu, and Tafahi.	UK	None	United States policy has been stated as recognizing the Tonga Islands as "under a certain degree of protection from the UK." (<u>Map Research Bulletin No. 31, March 1952, p. 23.</u>)
<u>Paracel Islands</u>			
The Paracels consist of about 20 coral islets and reefs divided into two groups, the Amphitrite and the Crescent.	Vietnam (France) - Communist China - Nationalist China	None	Apparently the only island inhabited as of late 1951 is Pattle Island, where a small force of French or Vietnamese maintain a military garrison. Since the French have naval

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Claimants</u>	<u>Sovereignty Designation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Paracel Islands (cont'd)</u>			forces in this area, presumably these forces nominally control the uninhabited islands of the Paracels and the Spratlys. (Weekly Intelligence Digest, The Pacific Command, No. 50-51, 14 December 1951, p. 16, Secret.)
<u>Spratly Islands</u>			
See footnote 1, page 37.	Vietnam (France) - Communist China - Nationalist China	None	As of late 1951, there was no evidence that any of the islands in this area were inhabited. Nominal control of the islands presumably is by the French, since they possess the necessary naval strength.
<u>Other Islands</u>			
Pratas (20°42'N-116°44'E)	Nationalist China - Communist China	China	Pratas is garrisoned by a small force of Chinese Nationalist Marines. [REDACTED] 25X1A
Take-shima (Liancourt Rocks) (37°15'N-131°55'E)	Korea - Japan	None	25X1A

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ISLANDS AND REEFS APPARENTLY NOT CLAIMED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Sovereignty Designation</u>
Conway Reef (21°50'S-174°55'E)	None
Hunter I. (22°24'S-172°03'E)	None
Matthew I. (22°20'S-171°19'E)	None
Maria Theresa Reef (37°00'S-151°20'W)	None
Many small, uninhabited islands, islets, reefs, and rocks located in an area between the Great Barrier Reef on the west and 156°E longitude on the east and between the latitudes of 15°S and 26°S.	None

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B. MAPPING OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Prior to World War II, the mapping of the Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall Islands (comprising the Japanese Mandate) was limited primarily to hydrographic charts at various scales. Other maps were either at small scale or were prepared for special subjects, and they generally covered limited areas. The need for maps suitable for planning and for operations was evidenced early in the war.

When the area was placed under United States jurisdiction as the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the end of the war, steps were taken to rectify the deficiencies in the surveying and mapping of the area as a whole. The location, relative position, and wide area of coverage make the islands in these three groups of considerable strategic importance. Adequate defense of the area and plans for establishing additional bases and outposts can be greatly aided by the availability of large-scale topographic maps and by the results of other special surveying and mapping designed to determine the potential of the area.

The most thorough and extensive surveying and topographic mapping of the U.S. Trust Territory is that of the U.S. Army Engineers, whose efforts are being coordinated by the Chief of the Intelligence Division, Office of the Engineer, Headquarters, Far East Command (FEC). The work is directed toward fulfilling both the requirements of the local theatre and the aims of the Post-Hostilities Mapping Program, a long-

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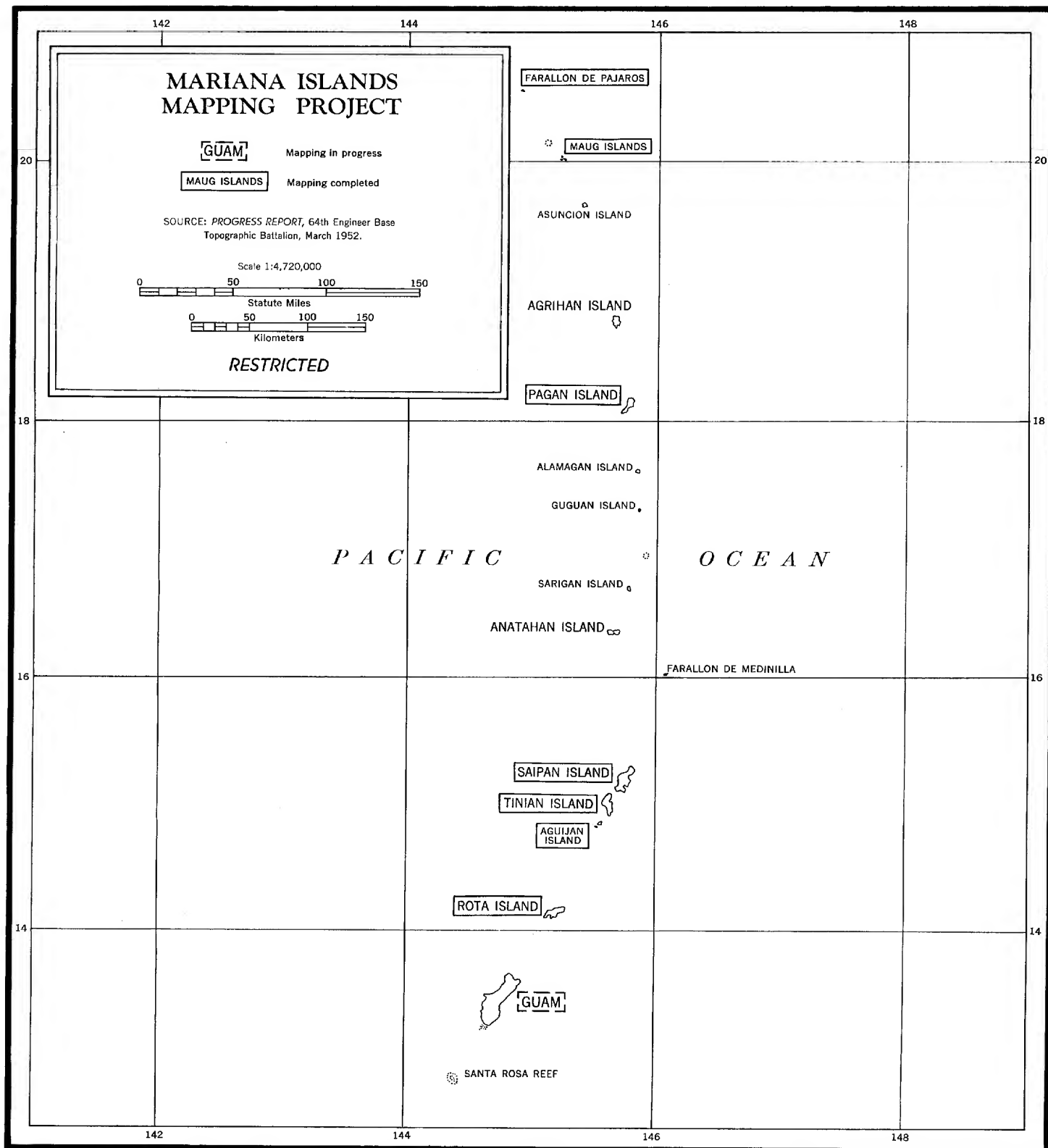
range plan adopted in 1946 for the purpose of obtaining mapping and control data for the Pacific areas. In addition to the information obtained from current surveys, the Engineers are utilizing data collected by the Army, Air Force, and Navy during and after World War II.

The current survey project of the 71st Engineer Survey Liaison Detachment (ESLD) provides the most accurate first-order control currently available for topographic mapping. Surveys have been completed for the Mariana Islands and are in progress for the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Islands and island groups within the Marshalls and Carolines for which surveys were complete as of March 1952 are indicated on the accompanying maps, CIA 12384 and 12385.

The most recent, accurate, and detailed maps of any part of the Trust Territory are those for the Mariana Islands (AMS Series W834, 1:25,000), which were compiled by the 64th Engineer Base Topographic Battalion and were based on the surveys of the 71st ESIB and on 1946-49 and 1941 aerial photography. Native place names and miscellaneous detail from reconnaissance material and intelligence reports were also included. For an index of the completed mapping in this series, see accompanying map CIA 12383.

The new control data of the 71st ESLD and aerial photography will be used in future mapping of the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Mapping of these groups, like that of the Marianas, will probably be at the scale of 1:25,000. At present the best available coverage of the Marshall Islands is provided by a postwar series (AMS Series W861,

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1:25,000) based on 1945 aerial photography and supplemented by materials from other agencies. Coverage, however, does not include Bikini, Wotho, Ujae, and Namorik atolls and Jemo and Mejit islands.

The available postwar coverage of the Caroline Islands consists of several scattered series and single-sheet maps. Three large-scale map series published by the Army Map Service cover parts of the islands as follows: (1) AMS W853, Angaur Island and the southern part of Peleliu Island, 1:25,000, dated 1946; (2) AMS W584, Peleliu and Angaur Islands, 1:12,500, dated 1946; and (3) AMS W586, Pingelap Islands and Mokil Atoll, 1:25,000, dated 1947. In addition, two series prepared in 1949 by the 30th Engineer Base Topographic Battalion at the scales of 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 are available for the islands of Truk. The 30th EBTB also compiled, in 1948, a two-sheet series of Angaur-Peleliu and Babelthuap at 1:62,500 and a single-sheet map of the Palau Islands at 1:200,000. These maps are the best available for the Caroline Islands pending completion of the topographic mapping to be based on 71st ESLD surveys.

Geological mapping of selected Pacific Islands, including some in the U.S. Trust Territory, is being conducted by the Pacific Geological Survey Section, Military Geology Branch of the U.S. Geological Survey. This program was initiated in 1946 and was originally scheduled for completion in 1956. Teams of geologists, on contract to the Office of the Chief of Engineers and attached to the Geological Branch of the Far East Command, are conducting research in the field as a basis

for textual reporting and mapping. Their work involves reconnaissance, detailed studies of small areas, and the plotting of geologic, soil, ground-water, and vegetation data. Final reports will have a standard format and type of content and will contain maps. None of these reports has been published to date, but work is in various stages of progress for the islands of Saipan, Yap and the Palau group, Rota, Tinian, Aguijan, Truk, Ponape, and Kusaie. When published, the reports will be available at the Engineer Intelligence Division, U.S. Army, and at the Army Map Service.

Also of importance is a series of research projects sponsored by the Pacific Science Board, with assistance from the Wenner-Gren Foundation (formerly the Viking Fund). These research projects include: (1) the Coordinated Investigation of Micronesian Anthropology (CIMA); (2) the Scientific Investigations of Micronesia (SIM), created when the scope of research was broadened in 1949; and (3) the Coral Atoll Research Project, the most recent of the projects undertaken. Some of the CIMA and SIM reports are accompanied by maps that present graphically the results of research by individual scientists on specific islands or atolls. CIMA, SIM, and Coral Atoll Research reports are distributed by the Office of Naval Research and the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council.

Other recently published maps of the area include such special-subject maps as transportation maps accompanying studies of internal

affairs published by the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, and detailed land-ownership maps produced by the District Administrator's and High Commissioner's Offices. (SECRET)

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Secret Issues of
Map Intelligence Review
(formerly Map Research Bulletin)

MR-25S (1)	May 1951
MR-27S (2)	September 1951
MR-30S (3)	February 1952
MR-33S (4) (USSR Issue)	January 1953
MR-34S (5)	October 1952
MR-36S-6	June 1953

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